

The Salt Lake Tribune.

WEATHER TODAY—Thunderstorms.

LXXI. NO. 33.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1905.

12 PAGES—FIVE CENTS

POLY, BUT IS PRIVATE
Don't Want to Be Subject to Laws.

All Advantages and No
Liabilities of Common Car-
riage Suggests Elkins.

WON, May 16.—Before the committee on Interstate Commerce is investigating railroad rates, George R. Robbins of the Armour company today admitted that the company had a monopoly of that traffic in the West and South. Wherever contracts applied, he added, and shippers of fruit and other goods were forced to pay the rates laid down by the company. He said that the company was one of the few that were not subject to interstate commerce laws.

Chairman Elkins, the wit-
ness company did not want
to the Interstate Commerce

From Elkins.
Senator Elkins, the wit-
ness company did not want
to the Interstate Commerce

Witness, the Armour com-
pany is known as packing-house
and is transporting in Ar-
izona the transportation of these
private cars?" asked Sen-
ator Elkins.

But the Armour ship-
ping in these cars?"
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

Senator Elkins.
Senator Elkins.

"Get Rich" Concern Denied the Mails

Company With Transparent Scheme Bobs Up Anon Under a New Name.

ST. PAUL, May 16.—United States District Attorney Haupt today received a copy of the oral opinion, recently delivered by Judge Lochran in the United States District court at Minneapolis, in the case of the Hathorn Mutual Commission company against Postmaster W. D. Hale of Minneapolis, to restrain the Postmaster from preventing the delivery of mail addressed to the company and from refusing to pay money orders drawn in its favor.

Bill Is Dismissed.
Judge Lochran dismissed the bill of the plaintiffs on the ground that the company was engaged in fraudulent business. The company is alleged to have been operating under a "get-rich-quick" scheme, and one which is doing a gigantic business over the United States.

The men interested in the Hathorn Commission company are Arthur Z. Hathorn, S. W. Devore, E. D. Ziesel and H. A. Sprague, all of whom are under indictment by the Federal grand jury on charges of using the mails to defraud.

Was Reaping a Harvest.
The concern was fairly reaping a harvest. It is said, of money, until its mail was stopped, and even now Mr. Haupt is of the opinion that it is reaping mail through a "dummy."

The company has previously had fraud orders issued against it and has always reappeared under a new name. It was once known as the Devore Diamond company, but a fraud order stopped its business and the Hathorn Mutual Commission company was the result. The new company, it is charged by Federal officials, operating under the plan of the old one.

This Is the Scheme.
The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

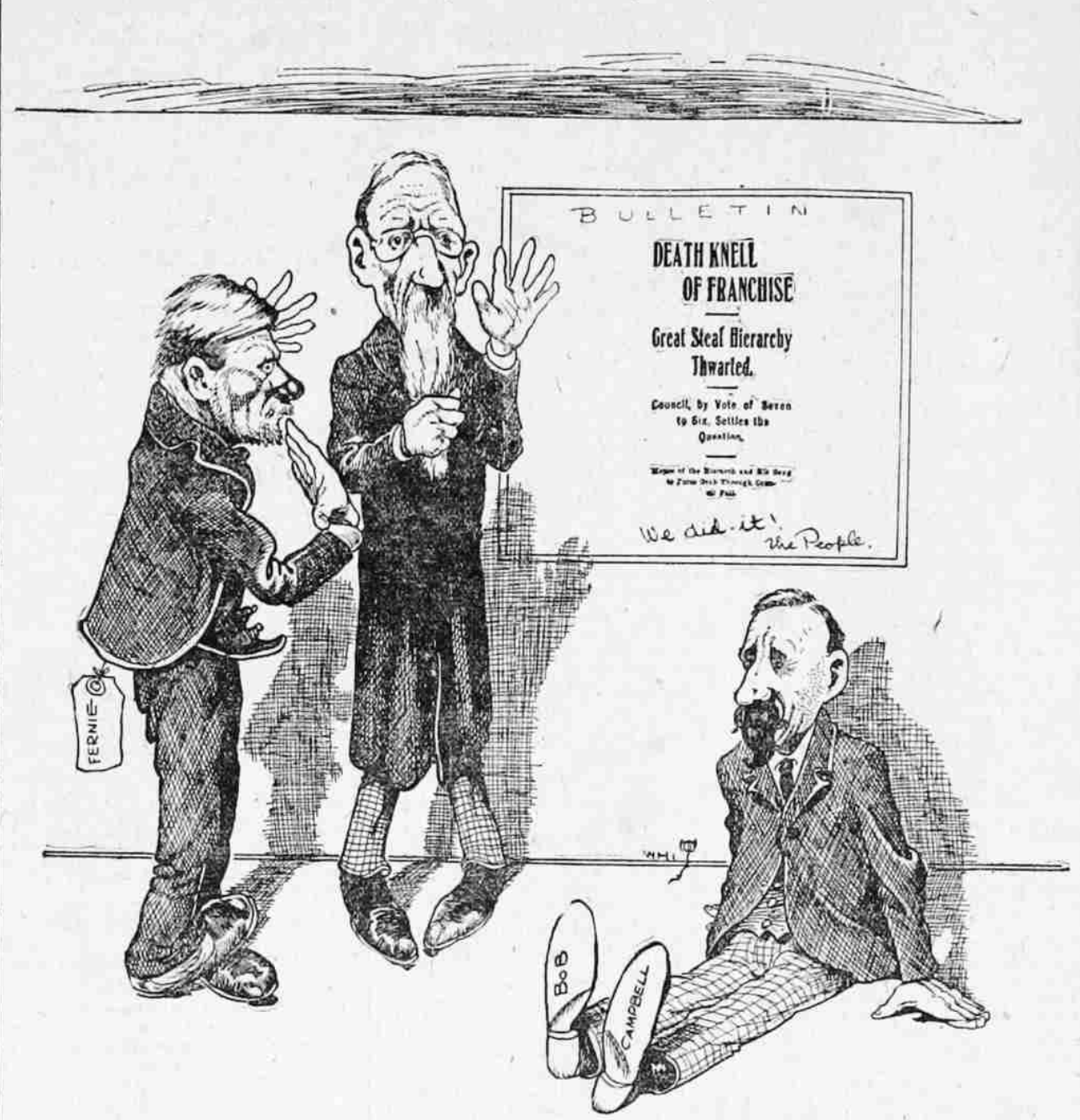
The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

The scheme of the company was to issue certificates at \$50, which the company asserted would be soon worth \$100. Payments were \$5 down and \$1.25 per week until the full \$50 was paid. Of the weekly payments \$5 cents was to go into the redemption fund, 15 cents to the company's own use, and the remaining part of the \$50 for the purpose of carrying on the business. As often as there might be \$100 in the redemption fund the lowest certificate holder would draw that amount.

CONSTERNATION, AGITATION, PERTURBATION.



BUY TOWN LOTS IN LAS VEGAS

Demand for Property Was Heavy.
Auction Sale Closed Yesterday; Remainder on Sale at Schedule.

Grand Total for the Sale Was \$200,000, of Which \$50,000 Was Paid Down.

Special to The Tribune.
LAS VEGAS, May 16.—There was a stiff demand for Clark townsite lots again this morning when the auction opened, and those who yesterday postponed their purchases until today hoping for lower prices were disappointed.

A representative of O. S. Holmes picked up a nice lot for him at \$75 and Mr. Leavitt of Salt Lake also bought in today.

At about 4 o'clock the ardor of the bidders was showing signs of a decline, when Auctioneer Rhodes suggested that buyers should pick out such lots as they wanted to be put up for sale.

Sale Is Closed.
President C. O. Whittemore of the townsite company announced at 4:30 o'clock that the sale was closed and that all remaining lots would now be put on sale at schedule prices. He thanked the people for the spontaneity of their purchases and assured them that not one buyer would ever regret his purchase.

Purchase Money Paid.
After the little speech the throng swept up onto the stand to close their contracts. It was announced by the treasurer that there was a grand total for just auction sale of nearly \$200,000, and that of this \$20,000 was paid as a first payment.

NEGROES KILL A BOY.
Bullet Intended for Hooters Finds Innocent Victim.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Enoch Carlson, 8 years of age, was shot and killed tonight by a colored man, a former employee of the Peabody Coal company, which has sustained an active part in the teamsters' strike.

Two colored men were walking along Twenty-seventh street, when some boys who were playing ball in an adjoining lot hoisted a revolver and fired at the boys. Just as he did so the Carlson boy came around the corner and the bullet struck him in the left groin. He died while being taken to the hospital.

The colored men escaped, but it is believed they will be arrested within a short time.

Smith Released on Bond.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Edward J. Smith, formerly City and County Tax Collector, who was arrested at St. Louis on a charge of being a defaulter, was released tonight on a \$10,000 bond.

Through Mail Service to Los Angeles

Through Mail Cars to Go Over Salt Lake Route, Beginning May 22.

Special to The Tribune.
OGDEN, May 16.—Chief Clerk H. M. Lindsey of the Railway Mail service today received advice from the Postal department announcing that, beginning Monday, May 22, a through railway mail service would be inaugurated on the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

The inauguration of this additional mail service is whether or not the Salt Lake Route has the necessary mail cars. Mr. Lindsey was today in telephonic communication with Superintendent Van Housen of the Salt Lake Route in regard to the cars, and the solution seems probable.

The inauguration of this additional mail service is one of the best evidences of the importance of the new connecting link between Salt Lake and the East and southern California. It means that the same possibilities that are now afforded for quick passenger travel between Salt Lake and Los Angeles, and the intermediate territory of southern Nevada, is extended to the mails. The advantages of this quick mail service to the people of southern Nevada alone is incalculable. But with its extension to Los Angeles and southern California its benefits are infinitely great.

MEMPHIS IS CHOSEN.
Conductors Conclude Convention Work for Two Years.

PORTLAND, Or., May 16.—Memphis, Tenn., was selected as the convention city for the Order of Railway Conductors two years hence after a spirited contest, in which Boston, Mass., was Memphis's principal competitor. The conductors also decided that when a member withdraws from the order his benefit insurance ceases.

The convention concluded its work of choosing officers, which was begun yesterday by electing J. W. Crocker, Portland, Or., grand inside sentinel, O. L. Rolfe, Monrovia, Mex., grand outside sentinel, J. E. Archer, Houston, Tex., member of the executive committee, and W. J. Dearbin, Milwaukee, Wis., and W. H. Burd, Cleveland, O., members of the insurance committee.

The order adjourned sine die today and the members will leave for their homes.

TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.
Brothers Concealed in Hotel Shoot Prominent Citizen.

YOAKUM, Tex., May 16.—E. S. Mason, a prominent business man, was today shot and killed by M. A. and P. N. Newman, brothers, who were concealed in the Lane hotel and who used rifles several days ago Miss Lillian Newman, aged 23 years, died at Runge, and shortly afterward Dr. J. M. Boyd, a highly-respected physician, was shot over in 1900 to answer to the charge of malpractice in connection with the young woman's death. The brothers surrendered and have been taken to Palestine.

CANNONADING IS HEARD.
Japanese Torpedo Boat Runs in Direction of Disturbance.

LONDON, May 16.—A Norwegian steamer the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says, reports having heard cannonading from 8 to 11 o'clock on the morning of May 11 in 33.4° north latitude, and 128.2° east longitude, and that a Japanese torpedo boat was seen running in that direction.

BOUND TO HAVE HUSBAND SLAIN

Three in Jail for Brutal Murder.

Claim Wife Wanted to Collect the Life Insurance.

Neighbor Under Arrest Says He Overheard Woman Make Bargain for Killing.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 16.—On May 3, at midnight, marked men entered the home of Henry Blackshire at Brookville, Calhoun county, and shot him dead in the presence of his wife and son. Tonight Mrs. Blackshire is in the Calhoun county jail. Her neighbor, Robert McCloskey, is in the same prison, and Louis Hendricks is in the Parkersburg jail, all charged with complicity in the murder.

Heard Her Offer Money.
The arrest of Mrs. Blackshire today was brought about by the statement of Hendricks. He said he was at McCloskey's home several days before the murder and heard Mrs. Blackshire offer McCloskey money to kill her husband and say that if he refused to do so she would get some one else to do it.

Would Pay Him to Leave - own.
He says he told Mrs. Blackshire after the murder what he heard and she offered to give him \$100 as soon as she collected her husband's insurance if he would leave town. He and McCloskey left together the day following the murder and remained near Parkersburg till McCloskey returned to Brookville on Sunday to get his pay, and while there he was placed in jail.

Tried to Collect Insurance.
During their absence Mrs. Blackshire attempted to collect the insurance, amounting to \$1000.

Public sentiment was so outraged over the reports of her complicity that she was threatened with lynching, but no attempt was made to wreak vengeance on her.

Admits Being at House.
McCloskey admits being at the house at the time of the murder, and also says Mrs. Blackshire wanted her husband out of the way, but charges Hendricks with the murder.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.
Carriers Appointed for Brigham City and Blackfoot.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Rural carriers appointed: Utah—Brigham, route 2, Samuel C. Campbell, carrier, Wilford J. Young, substitute.

Idaho—Blackfoot, route 2, Fred R. Jackson, carrier, J. K. Brucage, substitute; route 3, Guy Dippel, carrier, H. C. Dippel, substitute.

E. W. Bascom appointed Postmaster at Dickey, Custer county, Idaho, vice William P. Buscom, removed.

Walsh is Defendant in Big Mining Suit

New York Broker Claims Interest in Mines Sold by Coloradoan for Several Millions.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Judge Platt, in the United States Circuit court, today listened to arguments in a case involving, if the claim of the plaintiff be sustained, several million dollars. John H. Thompson of this city, a mining broker, is plaintiff, and Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire mine-owner, is defendant.

Claims Joint Ownership.
According to the allegations of Mr. Thompson, Walsh secretly secured title to the Oro, Cache and Chicago mines, located in the San Juan district of Colorado, which he subsequently sold to an English syndicate for several million dollars. The ownership of these mines, Mr. Thompson declares, should have been vested in himself and Mr. Walsh jointly.

Distinguished Counsel Employed.
Former Attorney-General John W. Griggs represents the plaintiff, and the defendant is represented by the late Senator Charles Patterson of Denver and Julian T. Davies. It is expected that several days will be required to conclude the arguments.

FOLK ON LAW-BREAKING.
Only Safe Rule Is to Enforce Every Law on Statute Book.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Gov. Folk of Missouri, addressing the General Baptist convention tonight, said:

"Missouri has an idea that means the enforcement of law. Laws that are not enforced add just as much to the support of good government as a sore does to the strength of the human body. Law-breaking has become alarmingly common. It is one of the greatest dangers that confronts free government, for when all laws are ignored there can be no such thing as free government."

"Many men obey the laws they like, but they may have a political liberty to disobey the laws that are obnoxious to them. The trust magnate looks with abhorrence on the pickpocket who violates the law, but considers it entirely right to break the laws against combinations and monopolies. The boulder detects the law-breaking of the trusts, but considers the law against bribery as an infringement on his personal liberty. The dram-shop keeper regards the law against murder as a nuisance, but the law against operating his dram-shop on Sunday is, in his opinion, Puritanical and tyrannical."

"Each citizen was allowed to determine for himself which laws are good and which laws are bad, and to ignore the laws he considered bad, the result would be anarchy—we would have no laws at all. The only safe rule is, that if the law is on the statute books it must be obeyed. The laws have been too much misused to please the moral element and then enforcing them to please the immoral element."

HOCH RESTS HIS CASE.
Testimony of Poison Expert Refuted by Other Experts.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The defense in the trial of Johann Hoch, charged with wife-murder, rested its case today. It is expected that a verdict will be reached before Saturday.

To rebut the testimony of Dr. Kollischer, the expert on the subject of arsenical poisoning, Dr. Moyer, Professor De Lafontaine, Hecton and W. S. Haines, were called. All denied that the symptoms of the lowest type of arsenical poisoning need be present in the corpse of a person who had died by poison administered a short time before death.

In analyzing the evidence for the jury, State's Attorney Healy pictured Hoch as a cold-blooded murderer. Attorney Hoch, in his last moments and pictured Hoch as a cold-blooded murderer, a cold-blooded murderer. Attorney Hoch, in his last moments and pictured Hoch as a cold-blooded murderer, a cold-blooded murderer.

SPEAKS TO GREAT CROWD.
Commander Eva Booth Distressed by Reports of Breakdown.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army addressed 15,000 people in Convention hall tonight, a larger audience than has gathered here before, and which was said to be the largest meeting ever held by the Army outside of London. United States Senator William Warner delivered the address of welcome, and a chorus of 300 sang.

Miss Booth is much distressed over a report that her husband, who she said was broken down completely, and she insisted on speaking tonight, although unwell, to refute this report.

SUITS AGAINST RAILROADS.
Interstate Commerce Commission Wants Laws Obeyed.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—Upon request of the Interstate Commerce commission, United States District Attorney Dean has filed suits in the Federal court here charging railroads with violation of Federal statutes.

The Missouri Pacific is charged in three instances with not complying with the law requiring safety appliances, which was passed by Congress in 1903. A similar suit is brought against the Iron Mountain railroad. The St. Louis & San Francisco road is charged with keeping cattle on the road for more than twenty-four hours without food and water.

Takes Turkey to Task.
REHARSTON, May 16.—It is semi-officially announced that Roumania has asked Turkey for satisfaction on account of the Vail of Janina arresting a number of Roumanian school inspectors in disregard of the privileges conferred upon them by the Porte.

Steamer Beached by a Mine.
TOKYO, May 17.—A m. m. steamship bound for Nanking struck a mine off the Miao-tai islands, May 14, and was beached on the Elliott islands. It was prevented from sinking by the mine, and is responsible for numerous mine accidents.

STRIKE WILL BE CALLED OFF

Settlement Is Freely Predicted.

Believed End Will Come Within Forty-Eight Hours.

Arrival of Gompers and Dunne's Threat to Call Out Militia Are Potent Factors.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Although no facts have yet transpired to fully warrant the prediction, it is asserted, both by members of the Employers' association and by the conservative element in the ranks of the teamsters, that the present strike will be called off, probably within forty-eight hours, and certainly by the end of the week. It is not likely that any definite action looking to an adjustment of the trouble will be taken before the meeting of the national officers of the union, which, it is expected, will be held here tomorrow.

Dunne's Warning Helps.
Chief among the causes which led to the prediction of a settlement are the firm stand taken by Mayor Dunne, when, in conference with President Shea and officials of the local Teamsters' union, he assured them that any further spread of the strike would certainly make it necessary for him to call for troops, and the arrival of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who reached the city this evening.

Gompers Has Hopes.
Although not possessed of executive power in the settlement of the strike, President Gompers declared that he had every hope that its end was not far distant.

"It was my intention to come to Chicago anyway, at the end of the week," said Mr. Gompers, "but after holding a conversation over the telephone with Mr. Shea yesterday, I decided to make my visit here sooner. I shall do all in my power to end the strike, and I have great hopes of success."

Early tonight, immediately after leaving his train, President Gompers went into conference with President Shea and local officials of the Teamsters' union. This conference lasted until a late hour tonight.

Team-Owners Tell Troubles.
After leaving the meeting of the labor leaders President Gompers met a number of the team owners who have stood by the union. The greater part of the time, and they informed him that the time had come when they could no longer refuse to deliver and take goods from the boycotted houses without losing all of their business and facing financial ruin.

Teamsters Will Accept.
It is said on good authority that the teamsters will accept any plan of settlement that will enable them to call off the strike gracefully, and they will accept any plan that will further their interests. It is now said that Mr. Gompers will suggest to the teamsters that they allow the team owners to do business with the boycotted houses, and that the teamsters will accept this proposition, and in this manner the strike will be called off.

Increase Scope of Delivery.
The Employers' association and the ex-Teamsters companies increased their scope of delivery still further today. More than 200 wagons were in use, and business, for the most part, was transacted without hindrance. There were a few cases of small rioting, which were dispersed by a few policemen who used their clubs in vigorous fashion. The merchants and department stores are confident that they will be able to extend their operations still further tomorrow and have at least 2500 wagons in full service.

Three hundred and fifty men were brought into the city today to take the place of strikers, and as many more are expected tomorrow.

Detective Tells of Assaults.
At the hearing before Master in Chancery Sherman, where evidence is being taken relative to the Federal injunctions issued against the strikers, Frank Buckmaster, superintendent of the Federal detective agency, cited two dozen instances where assaults had been committed on non-union men and the Federal injunction violated. He gave names and localities and asserted that the majority of the strikers were wearing the buttons of the "Teamsters' union" and that the defendants made vigorous objection to the admission of his testimony, but the Master allowed it to go in.

Start of the Strike.
Claude V. Bolter, manager of the tailoring division of Montgomery Ward & Co., told at length of the troubles leading up to the strike of the garment workers, which was the prelude to the sympathetic walk-out of the teamsters. The strike was called, he said, because Ward & Co. insisted upon sending part of their work to "open shops."